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ALABAMA mobs have been taught that it is dangerous to fool with the law. It is a lesson that needs to be taught in Indiana and some other States. "OTITIS" is the latest disease of royalty

which the civilized word is called upon to consider. When you have it yourself it is plain, common ear-ache. SECRETARY WHITNEY'S activity in fitting

out a naval expedition to threaten Hayti suggests an anxiety to make up for neglect of official duty in the past by an extraordinary show of activity in the closing months of the administration.

THE Birmingham, Ala., sheriff did his duty as a sworn officer of the law. He may find It conducive to health to seek another residence, but his brave defense of the prisoner in his care renders it probable that no lynchings will occur in that region for some time

REPORTS from Illinois and Indiana indicate that the G. A. R. is going right along transacting its business in the usual way and increasing in numbers in spite of Palmer and Koontz. In fact, the majority of the members seem never to heard of Koontz's little movement to break it up.

ADVICES from Brazil, Ind., state that the demand for coal is very sensibly affected by the introduction of natural gas and coal-oil fuel for factories, and some of the mines are idle in consequence. This was to be expected as a first result of the introduction of a new fuel, but is not likely to continue long. Business will soon adjust itself to the new conditions and the demand for coal will be as great

THE South has furnished, first and last, a great many lynching affairs, but the Birmingham incident is, we believe, the first one on record in that section where a mob has been successfully fought and severaly punished by the officers of the law. The Birmingham sheriff deserves great credit for his brave defense of the jail, and while the tragic results are to be deplored, they furnish a valuable lesson. It will set people thinking and emphasize the fact that the legal way is always the best.

OUR Washington dispatches state that some Republican members of Congress are opposed to an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress, on the ground that it would keep them in Washington "running around the departments for office-seekers during most of next summer," and they want to avoid that unpleasant work. Members of Congress are not to be blamed for wishing to avoid that sort of business, but this seems like a very narrow and selfish view of so important a question as an extra session. That is a question which should be considered and decided on its merits and with reference to public interests. It will not have to be met for some months yet, but when the time for its decision comes it will probably be decided on higher grounds than the personal convenience of members of

THIRD-PARTY Prohibitionists evidently belong to the class which can only be taught through the medium of hard knocks. Some pretty hard ones are required in the process of introducing new ideas into their craniums, but indications are that the late election was a sufficiently hard blow to start a fresh train of thought going. There are even signs that they are willing to work in harmony with those other friends of temperance, the highlicense people. On this point the New York Witness, an earnest Probibition organ, says: "The present duty of Prohibitionists is clear. It is to revise their plan of campaign, and begin the war against the liquor traffic over again on a new basis. They must stop fighting their friends, and seek closer fellowship with all who are foes of the saloon." These are words of sense, and when all the foes of the saloon reach the same conclusion and unite their forces, the saloon will have to "go,"

THE decision of the Chicago authorities relative to Anarchist meetings is something of a new departure, but clearly right. It has been decided to forbid them altogether, and, if necessary, to use force to break them up. Under our free and easy system the tendency has been to permit all sorts of meetings and agitation, no matter how dangerous the doctrines advocated, if there was no overt act or breach of the peace. This privilege has been grossly abused, and reasonable liberty has degenerated into dangerous license. Now the Chicago authorities have determined to put a stop to Anarchist meetings altogether. Of sourse the Anarchists will howl about per-

sonal rights, the freedom of speech, etc., but good citizens will not be alarmed at such an exercise of authority. Freedom of speech does not involve the right to publicly advocate treason, arson and murder. It matters not that there is no law specially authorizing the suppression of such meetings. Every government has a right to protect itself, and the suppression of Anarchist meetings is justifiable by the law of self-preservation. The way to treat anarchism was well expressed by the Chicago chief of police when he said, "We will throttle it every time it shows it head." It has no rights that anybody is bound to respect.

service rules to the railway mail service enlarges the scope and operation of the civilservice law considerably. There are nearly 8,000 employes in that branch of the postal service. Under Republican administrations it was a civil-service law in itself, except as

EXTENDING THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The President's order extending the civil-

to appointments. These were made on the recommendation of members of Congress or others, and without any previous examination, but they were always to the lowest grade, and promotions were only made after rigid and frequent examinations, and were based strictly on merit and efficiency. Under the present administration this rule has been disregarded. Under Republican administrations every general superintendent of the railway mail service and all the division superintendents were men who started as postal clerks and rose by promotion through every grade of the service to the highest. The result was they were thoroughly versed in its duties, and capable of directing all its details. They had a professional pride in the efficiency of the service, and worked together to maintain and increase it. Under the present administration all this has changed. Experienced clerks have been removed by thousands and new men appointed for political reasons, many of whom were incompetent. There have been two general superintendents of the service during this administration, both of whom were appointed for political reasons, and neither ever saw the inside of a postal car before he was appointed. The present general superintendent is one of Don Dickinson's political workers from Michigan, and if he knows anything at all about the railway mail service he has learned it since he was appointed. In this way the service has been wretchedly demoralized. The President's order extending the civilservice law and rules to it cannot result in any immediate improvement, and probably was not intended or expected to. It was more likely done to afford a measure of protection to the Democratic clerks now in the service and to render it more difficult for the next administration to make a prompt and thorough reformation. The superintendent and division superintendents are not embraced in the new rules, and the interests of the service require that the present in

THE NATURAL-GAS SITUATION.

cumbents of these offices should be "bounced"

at the earliest possible moment.

If the Journal were in the habit of saying "we told you so," it would feel disposed to indulge it in reference to the present naturalgas situation. During the long discussion that preceded the introduction of gas, concerning which an Eastern capitalist remarked, only a few days ago, that for several months he thought it would end in keeping gas out of the city altogether, the Journal adhered to one line. It insisted that there was room here for all the capital and all the companies we could get, and that it was a miserably short-sighted policy to exclude foreign capital or attempt to boycott any of the companies seeking admission to the city, in the supposed interest of any other. We insisted that all the companies then in the field could not supply the city with gas, and that good business sense required not only that a liberal policy should be adopted toward all the companies, but that others should be encouraged to enter the field.

What is the present situation? We are now in the middle of the second winter since the gas question began to be agitated, and only a small part of the city is supplied. Thousands of persons who had every reason to expect they would be burning gas this winter have not got it, nor any prospect of getting it Two of the companies have stopped making new connections. One has had to cut off some of its largest consumers, while another has thousands of applications on file which it cannot fill. Many householders now partially supplied will have to run during the winter on short rations of gas, while a much larger number who were assured over and over again that they should have it before frost will not get it this winter nor next. The three companies now in operation cannot possibly pipe nor supply the entire city. There is not only room, but actual need of two or three more companies. With the best intentions in the world, the present companies cannot cover the ground nor supply the demand.

Another thing the Journal suggested was that the city should be divided into districts and each company assigned its own territory. This was hooted down. Now, while some portions of the city have no gas at all nor any prospect of getting it soon, other portions have a superabundance. Many streets are piped by all three of the companies. It is poor consolation to residents in those portions of the city not supplied with gas to know that those in more favored sections have three lines at their doors.

The Journal does not underrate the immense benefits already conferred on the city by the introduction of gas, nor the far greater benefits to be derived in future. Those already secured are very great, and those to come will, we have no doubt, be far greater. But the present situation is marred by some drawbacks which might have been avoided if the inception of the gas business on the part of the city had been marked by more real en terprise and sound business sense and less local narrowness and petty spite.

BEFORE the election Republican charges concerning the inefficiency of the mail service were declared by administration papers and speakers to be campaign lies. Now that the campaign is over and Democrats have nothing | posite of the Teuton sailor prince. Graceful, of | the North have taken up their homes here; thou-

to gain by concealing the facts, their own complaints of irregular mails are conclusive proof that the "lies" were not told by Republicans. The simple truth is, and no honest Democrat can deny it, that the postal service is outrageously mismanaged, and has been brought to its shameful condition by the President's disregard of the civil-service law. While the law did not cover this department, the system was in practical operation there. and through examinations and promotions of the best-trained clerks a degree of efficiency had been attained under Republican administration which at the time of Cleveland's advent approached perfection. Had not the head of the Postoffice Department been fully aware that the President would look leniently upon the transformation of the service into a partisan machine, he would not have dared to impair its efficiency by displacing competent men to make room for ignorant, incapable

DR. T. L. CUYLER, in the New York Evangelist of Dec. 6, has an article on "Temperance Reform and Polities" of the right ring. If there was any hope, in this life, of a thirdparty man's conversion this srticle would accomplish it. He savs:

"After forty years' effort, I am convinced that if all the time, money and effort that has been expended on political movements had been expended in direct moral efforts to check the drinking usages and educate the conscience and conduct, and teach the young lessons of abstinence, and make public sentiment against the diabolical drink traffic, then the great reform would be a hundred-fold stronger today. Underneath all the fluctuations of parties lies the solid bed-rock of truth, temperance and righteousness. Let us build on the

There is no pessimist scolding is this message of Dr. Cuyler. Some of the Indiana third-party Christians would do well to ponder its wise utterances.

THE completion of the Washington-street pavement brings up at once the problem of keeping it clean. Unless this is done the new pavement may prove to be a nuisance instead of convenience. Being hard, smooth and impervious to water, it will accumulate dirt very rapidly, and a slight wind skimming over its surface will raise clouds of dust. It will be necessary to make some permanent arrangement for keeping it clean, and the Council should lose no time in doing it. The pavement, though paid for by the property-owners on Washington street, is for the comfort and convenience of the entire population, and no person should object to the Council's making a liberal provision for keeping it clean.

HEREAFTER newly-arrived Texas Congressmen may blow out the gas and half suffocate themselves at their own sweet will and Washington newspaper men will never mention it. Your average Congressman courts personal reference from the press, but this sort is an exception, and seems to injure him in his tender-

Young Mr. Ford, of Kankakee, was not a "Christian worker" in the accepted sense of that term, but he seems to have succeeded in "working" the Kankakee Christians for all they were

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Are State, county, township and city bonds NORTH MANCHESTEB, Ind.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is living with his sister at Boston. SENATOR-ELECT BARBOUR, of Virginia, is to

marry Miss Dangerfield, of that State. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has shaved his beard off for the first time in thirty years. His gray mustache is left, and his appearance is so changed that the children in Madison square,

New York, hardly know him. REBECCA F. ROBERTSON, of New York, left a bequest of a half million dollars with which to establish a home in which the poor may enjoy a summer outing, free of expense. Thousands are dependent on charity for a breath of fresh

WM. H. BLAIR, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1851-2; first lieutenant under Col. John F. Hartranft in 1861, and made brigadier for gallantry at Antietam; since the war noted as a land lawyer in eastern Pennsylvania, died, last Friday, at Bellefonte, aged seventy years. ROBERT G. HARDIE, the young New York artist, who was recently married to a daughter of Senator Cullom, at Springfield, Ill., spent much of his boyhood at Brattleboro, Vt., where he frequently amused the villagers by excellent cartoens of public men, which he drew with chalk or crayons on the sidewalks.

LORD SALISBURY has aroused the hatred of the people of India by referring to Mr. Dadab! hai Naoroji, an Indian candidate who ran for Parliament recently, as a black man. His political opponents have taken the matter up, and accuse him of insulting the whole race of India, 200,000,000 of which are subjects of the Queen.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell University, and ex-Professor Willard Fiske are fellow-travelers on the Nile. Mr. White has recently had his throat treated by Sir Morell Mackenzie. He has also been elected an honorary member of the Athensum Club and been invested with the freedom of the British

A STRANGE story comes from Baltimore. The last time Cardinal Gibbons received a pass over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad he was astonished to read that it permitted Cardinal Gibbons and wife to ride without cost over the lines of the corporation. The handwriting was Robert Garrett's. The Cardinal went to the Baltimore office of the company to call attention to the mistake. That was the first time any one suspected Mr. Garrett's mental infirmity.

SENATOR PALMER, of Michigan, says that when his term is out he thinks he will go to farming, and adds: "I am rather tickled with the idea of being a horny-handed tiller of the soil." The Sanators in the days of Rome's glory thought any other calling than that of the farmer in the intervals of public duty beneath their dignity, and if Senator Palmer, in reviving the idea, should revive some of the Roman virtue, his greatest service to his country may be in leaving the public service for the

private station. THERE is living in the town of Durham, Conn., an old Indian squaw who is the last living representative of the Matabesset tribe of Indians, which had its hunting grounds in the townships of Middletown, Middlefield, Haddam, Durham and Madison. The name of the squaw is Mrs. Beaumont. She is ninety years of age and six feet tall. Her present name she took from a negro whom she married. She has high cheek-bones, a bronze complexion and straight black hair. She thinks nothing of walking sixteen miles a day. She lives on what she can

raise on an eighth of an acre of ground. THE Rev. E. H. Capen, who has been made member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, served in the Legislature of 1859 while a student at Tufts College. He was in the Harvard law school one year, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863 and practiced law for a short time in Stoughton. He then began the study of theology, and was ordained at Gloucester in 1865 and was pastor of the Independent Christian Church till 1869, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn. In 1870 he became pastor of the First Universalist Church of Providence, R. I. In 1875 he was chosen president of Tufts

PRINCE HENRY, brother of the German Emperor, cut a fine figure during his recent visit to Copenhagen. A correspondent contrasts him with the Russian heir apparent, who was also present, and says: "Prince Henry is very fair, with smooth hair, clear eyes, tall and broadchested. Dressed in his glittering naval uniform, decorated with the violet ribbon of the Order of the Elephant, he looks like a gladsome figure of light. The Czarevitch is the exact op-

medium height, with almond-shaped eyes, a pale, dark complexion, and close-cut hair, black as ink, he appears almost too serious in his simple uniform, although he can be extremely pleas-ant and amiable if he becomes interested in a subject of conversation.'

ADMIRAL HENRY GRINNELL, a son of Henry Grinnell, the founder of several arctic expeditions, is about to bring a suit against the town of Westport, Mass., for false imprisonment. Something over a year ago Admiral Grinnell took up his residence at Westport Harbor, and this year he was taxed for \$50,000 on his personal estate. On his refusal to pay the tax, he was placed in the jail in New Bedford about two weeks ago, where he remained for two days. At the end of that time he took the poor debtor's oath and was released. The Admiral claimed he was taxed on trust funds, from which he received no income. He will bring a suit against the town, claiming \$50,000 damages. He got his rank in the Peruvian navy. He has also held the rank of commodore in the United States navy.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE few disappointed Indiana Democrats may succeed in organizing an opposition G. A. R., but there will be nothing "Grand" about it. -Norristown Herald.

MEN who declare themselves in a state of armed hostility to society and the system of government maintained here have no public rights which policemen are bound to respect.
-New York World. WHAT the Republican party wants, what pa-

triotic men of all parties want, is first-rate administration. If the coming President will so select assistants as to make that sure, it will not much matter whether individuals, or States, or party leaders, are altogether pleased. - New York Tribuna THERE can no longer be a doubt that prohibi-

tion does not prohibit or that high license has unifromly proved effectual in restricting both liquor-selling and drunkenness. The gradual spread of this knowledge is the explanation of the striking decline in the third party vote of New York State this year. - Oswego Times.

Ir elections in the cotton South were as fair, and honest, and unobstructed as in the North, the vote would have been at least 600,000 larger than it was; the Republican vote would be 400, 000 and the Democratic vote 200,000 larger, making the total Southern vote about 4,000,000, or one-half that of the North.—Chicago Tribune.

FRAUD and intimidation form the basis on which Cleveland's plurality is built. With a free ballot and an honest count in the Southern States such as are had in the Republican North the Democratic party in this Nation would sink into an insignificant minority, not only in the Electoral College, but on the popular vote as well.-Boston Journal.

THE Republican party has never made it a practice to help the Democracy out of their blunders. It is not the time to adopt it now, especially when this could only be done at the expense of the rights of the intelligent and patriotic people of the Northwest. The refusal to divide Dakota would be even a greater outrage than her long exclusion has been. - New York

Tribune. THE ranks of the Grand Army will remain unbroken. Shoulder to shoulder the veterans, Democrats and Republicans, will continue the grand mission of the order, undisturbed by the carping of those who hate them for what they sacrificed, and because they will not permit the prostitution of their organization to serve personal and political ambitions. Death alone will decimate their ranks. - Omaha Republican.

Unless all signs fail, people are now living who will see the last vestige of a state church swept from the great nations of Europe. It will not be done without many and severe conflicts. But they will by no means be conflicts between religion and irreligion. On the contrary, the demand for the separation of church and state will come alike from the wisest statesmen and the wisest churchmen.-Boston Ad-

THE negro of to-day must start afresh and equip himself with the learning and qualities which are required of others if he wants to succeed. Skill and trustworthiness are the two indispensable qualifications for occupation of all sorts, and those must be attained and cultivated in the first degree if he would stand the competition that is constantly being made keener and brought to a higher standard of required excellence.-New York Sun.

DEMOCRATS who a month or two ago were deriding the Republican party as the "free whisky" party will please note that the Democratic Senators have just voted solidly in favor of an amendment to the tariff bill nullifying the internal revenue laws by making the penalties for violation of those laws merely nominal. We shall expect to see an outburst of virtuous Demceratic indignation against the "free whisky" Democratic Senators .- Boston Journal.

TIME and constant intercourse with the people of the United States can be depended upon to do their work gradually and surely, and even if the current of popular thought and ambition should at first seek the channel of national independence, the day is not very far distant when the Canadians will regard political union with the United States as the most potent agency of their prosperity and development and the true goal of their patriotic ambition.-Minneapelis

THERE has always existed something of a prejudice against pensioning the civil service. but it seems groundless in the case of the lifesaving service, while the affirmative reasons are numerous. Our life-saving crews are composed of brave and hardy men whose calling is one of peril, and it certainly seems a hardship that when their lives are sacrificed to duty their wives and children should be forgotten and ignored by the government .- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM

General Harrison Asked to Give Bond to Keep Peace Toward Southern Election Methods.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Southern Democrats are making a concerted move all along the line to require General Harrison to "give bond to keep the peace" toward their election methods. They openly and defiantly nullify the provisions of the fourteenth amendment that give the negro the right of suffrage, and then attempt to fabricate excuses for this pullification. Nor do they stop with stealing the negro's vote. The peaceable, libertyloving, law-abiding white Republican, the Greenbacker, the Wheeler, and the Knight of Labor. all suffer the same fate at their hands. The lordly Southern Democrat cannot permit any "domination" but his own, and all that he asks of the federal government is that he "be let "Negro domination" is his latest complaint.

Bosh! The negro hasn't got a domineering element in his nature. He is the most humble, patient, unaggressive being in America. He has rebuilt for the former masters the fences and buildings that were destroyed during the war, and has paid them from \$5 te \$10 per acre ground-rent ever since; has been harassed with petty litigation to keep up a horde of petty officers and their army of deputies, who have diligently picked up all his net earnings that they could find an excuse to get hold of: yet he has patiently carried this arrogant crowd ot deadheads, and is climbing out of serdom. Hundreds of negroes in this city and suburbs now own their own comfortable homes, in scores of which the piano, the library and other evidences of advanced culture appear. Their schools and colleges are presided over by colored professors and teachers; and if education shall ever be made a pre-requisite to suffrage, the Democracy will have to tamper with the examining boards or with the election returns, or remain a vanishing minority. He votes solidly and persistently against Democracy, and neither bulldozing nor bribery, however alternated (or as now combined), will break this solidity so long as his citizenship is disputed. When these self-appointed "lords" shall cease their war against him and will recognize the fact that he has as much right to be here as they have, and will then offer him something more sensible to vote for than British free trade bash, he will doubtless divide his vote on party measures, as other people do at present. He needs no "drumming up," but of his own accord, seeing the attuation as plain as anybody (for here there is no concealment of it), peacefully and quietly goes to the polls and tries to protect his rights with his ballot. And he is the most faithful and reliable voter in the land, no matter what suffering it may cost him. As a part of the conspiracy of this handful of arrogant "lords" to rule the land, they try to make the people of the great North believe that there is no Republican party in the South but "a lot of ignerant vicious negroes, led by a lot of graceless scalawags." Now, the truth is that thousands of Republicans of the best blood of

sands of native Union men of the South and their descendents reside here: while many noble ex confederates have withdrawn from this squad of Calhounists, have bolted this remnant of the Confederacy, and oppose Mr. Grady's idea of maintaining a Southern Confederacy within the Union as sternly as anybody does. If our election returns could be straightened out they would have to step down and out in Arkansas. We pay as much taxes here as they do; we elect as good, honest, competent men to office-and often confessedly better men-than those they "count in." They tell the people up North that it is "negro domination" that they fear, and with that cry on their lips they proceed to count the white Republicans out.

You remember that when Lincoln was elected

the secession leaders charged that he and his

party were going to free the slaves, and when a Republican Congress tendered them a constitutional amendment guaranteeing non-interference with slavery they wouldn't have it. What was the matter? Simply this: They had held office and power so long that they could not afford to be private citizens and come down to an equality with other men. For this reason they proceeded to build another government that would supply them with Cabinet positions, foreign missions, post-offices, etc. The charge of threatened interference with slavery, though thus proven to be false, was worked vigorously in order to draw the slaveholders into their proposed Confederacy. The false cry of "negro domination" is now used by that same element, in the same way, to excuse their violation of the Constitution and laws in seizing power over the majority. That same fourteenth amendment that enfranchised the negro also authorized Congress to restore to the ex-confederate leader his forfeited citizenship. He now insists that it is good law for him, but not for the negro. But down at the bottom of all this is the real fact that it is not fear or hatered of the negro, nor of the Northern man, nor the Wheeler; it is not because he thinks these bad men, for he knows better; in fact, if they will yield to his behosts and vete his ticket he calls them good men; but if they do not, he holds that they ought not to be allowed to live in this country. The whole truth of the matter is that he wants to do the dominating himself. He mistakes his superior arrogance for "superior intelligence," and feels that he is born to rule

everybody around him. But unless General Harrison can be induced to perpetuate the power of the "old South" by some sort of treaty stipulation, the "new South," with her factories, her diversified agriculture and her free schools, will soon make this the most beautiful region on the continent. The "Southern problem" is simply a conflict between two kinds of civilization. The fittest will sur-vive. But the arrogance of this little Calhoun crowd in offering to make treaties in the name of the South ill comports with their condition in We, their neighbors, concede their equality as citizens; but that they are a superior order of beings and entitled to rule, irrespective of majorities, is a claim that cannot be conceded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.

THE PANAMA CANAL. Prospect that the De Lesseps Waterway Will

Be Completed by Americans.

There is a strong prospect now that the agony over the Panama canal will soon be at an end. and that the great interoceanic water-channel will be completed. A syndicate has been formed in this city by well-known capitalists, who have arranged to put in between \$50,000,000 and \$75,-000,000 to finish the entire work, and it is expected that this will take only two years. This syndicate has been formed through the exertions of James D. Leary, already famous in this city for his exploits with his Nova Scotian rafts of logs. Members of the syndicate are Morton, Bliss & Co., Eugene Kelly and others, who are already interested in the American Dredging Company. This latter company already has a \$17,000,000 contract for dredging the Colon end of the canal, and has performed \$12,000,000 of

gene Kelly. The new syndicate has made its proposition to the Panama Canal Company, and it has been accepted. The matter will come up in Paris for ratification on Dec. 12, when it is expected that the contract will be finally completed. The French government has informally approved the agreement.

work on the contract. The president of that

company is H. B. Slaven; the treasurer is Eu-

James D. Leary has been the contractor for building the big dredges which the American Dredging Company is using on the canal, and

this brought him into a study of the Panama "Do you anticipate any difficulty in completing the cahal?" was asked of Mr. Leary yester-

"Not in the least," he replied. "The trouble is, those fellows down there den't know how to manage things. At least the people who have been working on the Pacific don't. The American Dredging Company has been at work on the Atlantic side, and it has done seven-eighths of all the dredging, while the French and other foreign dredging companies have done only oneeighth of the work, and have sunk any quantity of capital, besides losing a great many lives from the fever. The American Dredging Company has dug mineteen miles of the canal, and has yet \$5,000,000 of work to do on its contract. It uses the big dredges which I constructed for it, and is making the greatest progress possible on the work. Its contract calls for dredging on the Atlantic side to the Culebra mountains, The other companies are digging from the other side and have made some progress up the mountain side. The syndicate new formed is to take the whole work in hand and complete it." "How much money has been expended on the

canal thus far?" Mr. Leary was asked. "Over \$200,000,000," he replied. "But \$28,-000,000 went for the purchase of the railroad. Then there are enough steel rails lying there to build a double-track railroad from here to Chicago. They form a part of the plant." "It is the lock-work which remains to be

ione, "continued Mr. Leary, "with the little ing sections. I have had experience in that work, and so know something about it." "How long do you calculate it will take you to

complete the whole work?" "Two years," was the prompt reply. "It is only a matter of calculation, getting your material and men and machinery there.

The work on the canal was begun seven years ago. Nearly six years ago the American Dredging Company was formed by the Slaven Brothers. H. B. and M. A. Slaven, of San Francisco, who had used the big Atlas dredge in Sacramente river dredging. W. R. Grace, W. M. Ivins and the Lumber and Export Company were originally associated with the American Dredging Company, but they subsequently went out, and Eugene Kelly, Morton, Bliss & Co., Abram S. Hewitt and others came in in their There was a bitter fight at the time between the Grace and Slaven interests, in which Burroughs and Britton, clerks employed by W. R. Grace & Co., brought suit against the Slavens and recovered some \$75.000. Since then all bas gone smoothly with the American Dredging Company. Its capital is \$2,000,000. It is said to have declared 100 per cent, in dividends within two years. The Slaven Brothers are generally credited in well-informed circles with having made between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 on their investment. They together held one quarter of the stock. M. A. Slaven died a year ago last summer, and H. B. Slaven now represents the Slaven interest. It is the principal members of the American Dredging Company who form the present syndicate which Mr. Leary represents, and for which he proposes to complete the canal in two years.

Before and After.

Albany Journal. The difference in President Cleveland's "personal comfort," caused by the outcome of the election, may be seen by comparing the sentiments in his Thanksgiving proclamation with his message to Congress. Here are extracts from the two in parallel columns:

From the Thanksgiving From the Annual Message Proclamation.

With loving kindness, He We find the wealth and has constantly led us in the luxuries of our citie minway of prosperity and gled with poverty tand greatness. * * Let us wretchedness, and unregive thanks for peace, and munerative toil. A crowdfor social order, and con-ed and constantly-increas tentment within our bor- ing urban population sugders, and for our advance gests the impoverishment ment in all that adds to of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. * * * We dis national greatness.

cover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the ear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, Corporations, which should be the carefully-restrained creatures of the law, and the servants of the people. are fast becoming the peo ple's masters.

Congental Work for Coy. New York Tribune.

Let the President pardon Sim Coy by all means. He could emerge from the Michigan City penitentiary in time to take charge of the investigation into the character of the last election which Mr. Larry Godkin wants the innocent and injured Democratic party to shoulder. He could call to his assistance Joe Mackin, of Chicago, who has had a large experience in crimes against the suffrage, and ought to know just how to detect them. Then there are Senator Gorman, ex-Senator Barnum, Mr. Brice and any number of Southern Senators, Governors and brigadiers, all of whom know more in fifteen minutes about buying votes, stuffing ballot-boxes and intimidating electors than the

was anything wrong with the late election, these gentlemen ought to be able to find it out. And there need be no fear that such a tribunal would be partial to the Republicans. We have no doubt that Sim Coy shares Mr. Godkin's ability to preceive one Republican vote-buyer or saloonkeepeer at a distance of a thousand miles with the naked eye, while he remains absolutely blind to the nine hundred and ninety-nine Democratic vote-buyers and saloon-keepers right under his non-partisan nose.

THERE ARE TWO SOUTHS.

One Attends to Politics, While the Other Is Building Up the Industries.

Philadelphia Press. While the political South has been fussing around in a good deal of anxiety to know what is to become of it, now that a Republican President has been elected, the business South has gone ahead, apparently on the idea that the result is a good thing for all hands. The number of new business enterprises organized in the South and for the South since the election has been almost phenomenally large. They cover nearly every range of human industry, and are not confined to any section, but embrace, in more or less degree, about all the Southern

This is what the South wants, and it is what it will get in the highest and best measure under Republican policy. It is the greatest tribute to that policy that in spite of the attitude of the political South toward industriesthe protection and development of them-there should have been such a notable revival of industrial energy all through that section as soon as the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress had given assurance of protection to the capital and labor employed in both old and new enterprises. It has shown indisputably that the Republican policy is exactly the thing demanded for the South, and that those who predicted misfortune for that portion of the country in the event of Cleveland's defeat predicted wrong.

The political South is the only obstruction to the enterprise and development of the business South. The Cleveland policy, while approved and urged by the political South, was far more threatening to the business South than it was to the North. If it had prevailed and been carried to its logical conclusion it must have seriously if it did not fatally retard the industrial progress of that section. It would have withdrawn protection from enterprise, from money and labor, and made those who had resources to apply to Southern development, whether they were residents of the North or of the South, timid and hesitating, if not entirely refusing.
The fact that such policy cannot now prevail has surrounded and braced every movement with confidence and security.

If the political South will now stand out of ern question will settle itself. The South doesn't want fraudulent ballot-boxes, intimidation and false election returns. It does not want free-trade Congressmen to misrepresent its real interests. These are the products of the political South and are a constant menace to the progress and prosperity of that section. What is wanted is that healthy and steady industrial development which can only be had under the protection system, and what has taken place since election shows that the business South must rely upon that policy for whatever material advance it makes. Let the political South give the business South a chance.

PROF. WIGGINS THEORIZES.

A Possibility of the Earth's Destruction by

Professor Wiggins, the weather prophet, in an interview to-day, said he was greatly interested in the eclipse of the sun on the lat of January next. This eclipse will only be visible at sun-

down in New York. "The line of totality," observed the Professor, "crosses Kamchatka, Siberia, and eastward, north of San Francisco, and onward toward Hudson bay. I hope the Harvard expedition sent out to Alaska will succeed in solving the mystery of the coronal streamers appearing around the sun when totally eclipsed. If the scientists obtain good photographs they will decide my theory of twenty-four years ago, that the photosphere of the sun is electricity, and that the photosphere repels and attracts the comets through space by the well-known law of like and unlike electricities. The coronal streamers, in my opinion, are meteors carried through space on the trail of comets. Should they be proved to consist of meteors, my theory

will be established. "The ridges and lines on Mars, observed through the Lick telescope, are genuine canals, which the people have excavated for navigation, but especially for irrigation purposes. Mars has more clouds and less rains than any other planet, on account of the smallness of its moons. The constant fear of the inhabitants is the dread that Encke's comst will become a satellite of their planet. This great comet is constantly shortening its orbit's eccentricity, and, moving very slowly across Mars's orbit, makes it peculiarly liable to be attacked and

thrown into an orbit about that planet. "The earth is the only other planet liable to this danger, which is less realized owing to the comet's greater motion in crossing the orbit of our planet. What would be the effect if the comet were to become another moon to us? The earth's oceans would rise in a few hours twenty feet or more above their ordinary level, overwhelming a large portion of both continents. Australia and the Gulf Stream would be no more. The chances are a thousand to one that this will happen, and yet this one might contain the certainty. Mars, however, is on the line of the greatest danger. Encke's comet, it is certain, must in a few years become a primary or secondary planet. I have a theory that many floods and earthquakes are caused by dark or tailless comets, invisible even through telescopes, passing near the earth's surface.

It Was a Quail, Not a Woodpecker,

Chicago Herald. Mr. Harrison, who is off for a hunt, is reported to have killed two rabbits and a woodpecker on the first day out. The rabbit is an edible animal and legitimate game for the hunter, but it is sad to see the President-elect of the United States in the role of a wanton destroyer of the birds. The woodpecker, with its scarlet crest, is one of the handsomest feathered tenants of the woods, and no woodland notes are pleasanter than its brisk tattoo on the trunks of the trees. Spare the pretty woodpecker, Mr. Harrison, but bang away as much as you please at the squirrels and rabbits.

Use of the Heliograph. Special to Baltimore American.

General Schofield has had printed for the use and guidance of the army, instructions for the use of the service beliograph. It is a pamphlet of twelve pages, and the instructions were prepared by Lieutenant R. E. Thompson, of the Sixth Infantry. They give methods of using the heliograph, setting it up and adjusting it, the army and navy code for visual signaling. and directions for flash signals. The rules are simple, and any one with a fair knowledge of telegraphy could very soon become familiar with the heliograph.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Americans Admire a Good Fighter.

The country will be sorry to hear that Mr. Mills is upfit for duty by reason of his laborious service during the recent campaign. He was on the wrong side, but he played his part with courage and perseverance, and the American people like a good fighter, whether they agree with him or not.

He Needs a Gag.

New York Tribune. The other day a Prohibition paper of Kansas, in speaking of the Prohibition party, said: "It aggregates 270,000." And then fearing that this show of strength would not sufficiently impress it readers, it added: "And God is with us, too-270,000 added to the Infinite." Some one ought to muzzle this ass.

Knows Neither the Quick Nor the Dead Kansas City Journal.

The report that General Harrison is related to that lively young woman, Miss Amelie-Rives Chanler, is denied; likewise the report of his relationship to cadaverous old Jefferson Davis. In neither instance does General Harrison claim kinship-neither with the quick nor the dead.

Pleased with His Lack of Wealth. The Epoch.

In these days, when money can do so much for a man in politics, it is some satisfaction to learn that Benjamin Harrison is worth only about \$50,000. A Few More, Perhaps.

Some of the organs are very sure that the

message is "Mr. Cleveland's last state paper." Let them wait awhile. There will be a veto or two, probably.

A Good Way. Philadelphia Inquirer. Massachusetts makes her citizens read the Constitution aloud before they are privileged to vote. She has no Anarchists, we believe.

A Mean Filing.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. There are three thousand postmistresses in actual service, and yet the postal card continues